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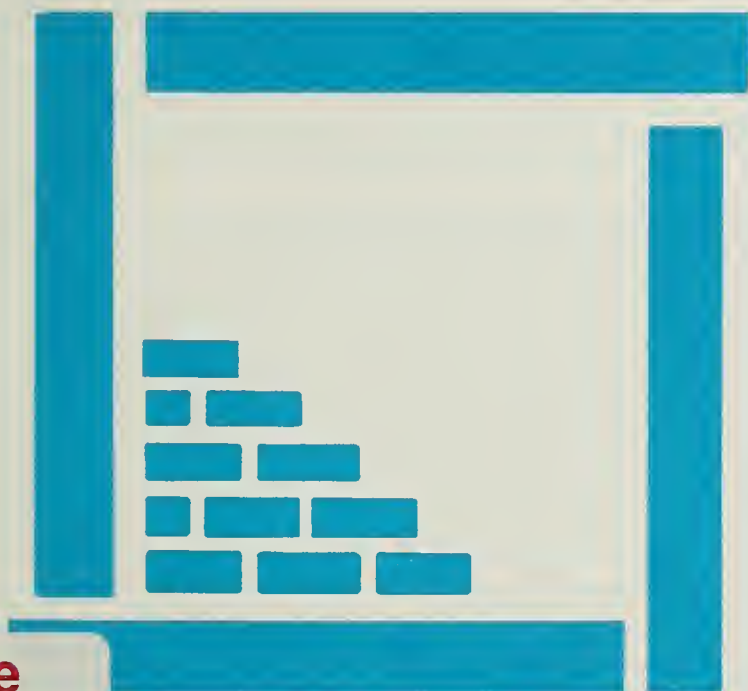
# 1987 Census of Construction Industries

CC87-I-5

INDUSTRY SERIES

**General Contractors—  
Nonresidential Buildings,  
Other Than Industrial Buildings  
and Warehouses**

Industry 1542



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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the Office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **A. William Visnansky**, Chief, Census Operations Branch, with primary staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Barbara J. Hadden**, **Edward R. Glover**, **Susan L. Hostetter**, **Shirley M. Baker**, and **Carolyn J. Stone**. Under the direction of **Jesse Pollock**, **Edward K. Ricketts** and **Dennis K. Duke** developed the sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications.

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Geographic coding procedures and associated computer programs were developed by the staff of the Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief.

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Special acknowledgment is also due the many businesses whose cooperation has contributed to the publication of these data.

If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

# **1987**

# **Census of Construction Industries**

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Issued January 1990



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## PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

*Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.*

*Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.*

*State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.*

*Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.*

*Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.*

## AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the—

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

## AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

## WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan



areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

One important change involves receipts of contractors and builders. Prior to 1987, the Census of Construction Industries collected receipts as the primary measure of construction activity. For 1987, the census collected the "value of construction work done" to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Differences between the two concepts occur when work is done in one year and payment received either from the prior or in the succeeding year. In addition, receipts do not include work a contractor performs for its own account and use.

## **HISTORICAL INFORMATION**

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in

other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

## **AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA**

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Construction Reports* (building permits, housing starts, and value of new construction put in place), *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*, *Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

## **SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION**

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

## **CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION**

The 1987 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property



into lots as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.<sup>1</sup> This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

**Contract construction**—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity that follow:

1. **Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
2. **Heavy construction general contractors**—Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
3. **Construction by other special trade contractors**—These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

In addition to the industries classified in the SIC manual as Construction, this census also includes one industry

classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. These establishments are engaged in subdividing real property into lots and in developing it for sale on their own account.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1987. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

A revised edition of the SIC Manual was issued in 1987. Minor modifications were made to three industries in the construction sector: SIC 1611, Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways; SIC 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.; and SIC 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. The extent of these modifications are explained in the specific texts for those industries. "Bridge tables" are also included showing selected data tabulated using both the previous classification system and the 1987 revision.

## ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1987. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

<sup>1</sup>Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.



If an establishment engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1987 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1987 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

## **SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES**

The companies included in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1987 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

### **Employer Companies**

**Developing the sampling frame for employer companies**—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative records data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1987 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1987 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

**Selecting the employer sample**—The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with estimated total employment of 20 employees or more, and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with estimated employment of fewer than 20 employees.

Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 533,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 147,000 were included in the sample. All of the 13,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 60,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan



area or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the four-digit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

**Estimation procedures for 1987 and 1982 data—**Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1987 and 1982 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i$$

- where:  $x'_c$  is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.
- $x_i$  is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.
- $p_i$  is the selection probability of that firm.
- $n_c$  is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

**Reliability of employer statistics—**Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the

sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

### Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.



## CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of twenty-four questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179 and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

## DATA PROCESSING

The 1987 census report forms were mailed out in December 1987. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1988.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all

revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

## GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical locations of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

## DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries, results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is defined in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done.

## SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 20233.



To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-7546.

**COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA**

Data contained in the reports of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the Census of Construction.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

**ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS**

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- \* Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- \*\* Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents value of construction work less costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- †† Represents dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- (X) Not applicable.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

# Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employment size	By size class of dollar value of business done	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction <sup>1</sup>	By specialization in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—buildings, machinery and equipment .....	3					
End of year—total .....	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—buildings, machinery and equipment .....	3					
Depreciation charges during year—buildings, machinery and equipment .....	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures .....	1, 3	1	5	6		
New buildings—machinery and equipment .....	3					
Used buildings—machinery and equipment .....	3					
Communication services, costs for .....	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number .....	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number .....	1, 2, 9	1, 9				
Other employees—average number .....	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures .....	2					
Establishments—number in business during year .....	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total .....	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly .....	2, 9	9				
Inventories .....	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels—costs for .....	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees .....	2					
Annual:						
All employees .....	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers .....	1, 2	1				
Other employees .....	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—costs for .....	2					
Proprietors and working partners .....	2					
Ratios, State .....	13	13				
Value and receipts:						
Dollar value of business done, total .....	2		5	6	11	
Value of construction work, total .....	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others .....	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts <sup>2</sup> .....	2					
Net value of construction work .....	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added .....	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental costs:						
Total .....	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment .....	2					
For buildings .....	2					
Repairs to buildings and other structures .....	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	2					
Selected industry ratios .....	12					
Subcontract work to others, costs for .....	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1982 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

<sup>1</sup>Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction; additions, alterations, or reconstruction; or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

<sup>2</sup>Land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.



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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in the construction of commercial, institutional, religious, and amusement and recreational buildings (including new work, additions, alterations, remodeling, and repair). For additional examples, refer to the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

During 1987, the establishments with paid employees classified in this industry accounted for \$91.7 billion in total dollar value of business. Of this amount, \$89.8 billion were for the value of construction work. These establishments paid out \$16.0 billion for materials, components, and supplies and \$50.3 billion for construction work subcontracted to others. Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants for this industry were \$600 million. Value added for 1987 was \$24.8 billion.

There were 31,337 establishments with total employment averaging 488,480 during the year. Total payroll for 1987 was \$11.8 billion. Total hours worked by construction workers during the year were 634 million hours.

Larger establishments with 20 employees or more, while representing only 18 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry accounted for 77 percent of all business done.

A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sampled establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not, however, required for each project or construction site.

In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Construction receipts, as reported in earlier censuses, may have included the value of work done before or after the calendar year and may have excluded the value of work in progress during the calendar year. Receipts may have also excluded work done by builders engaged in construction for sale on their own account or for their own use. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

The data in this report are estimated from a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard error shown in the tables is a measure of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the Introduction.



Figure 1. **Value of Construction Work by Type of Construction**  
(Percent)

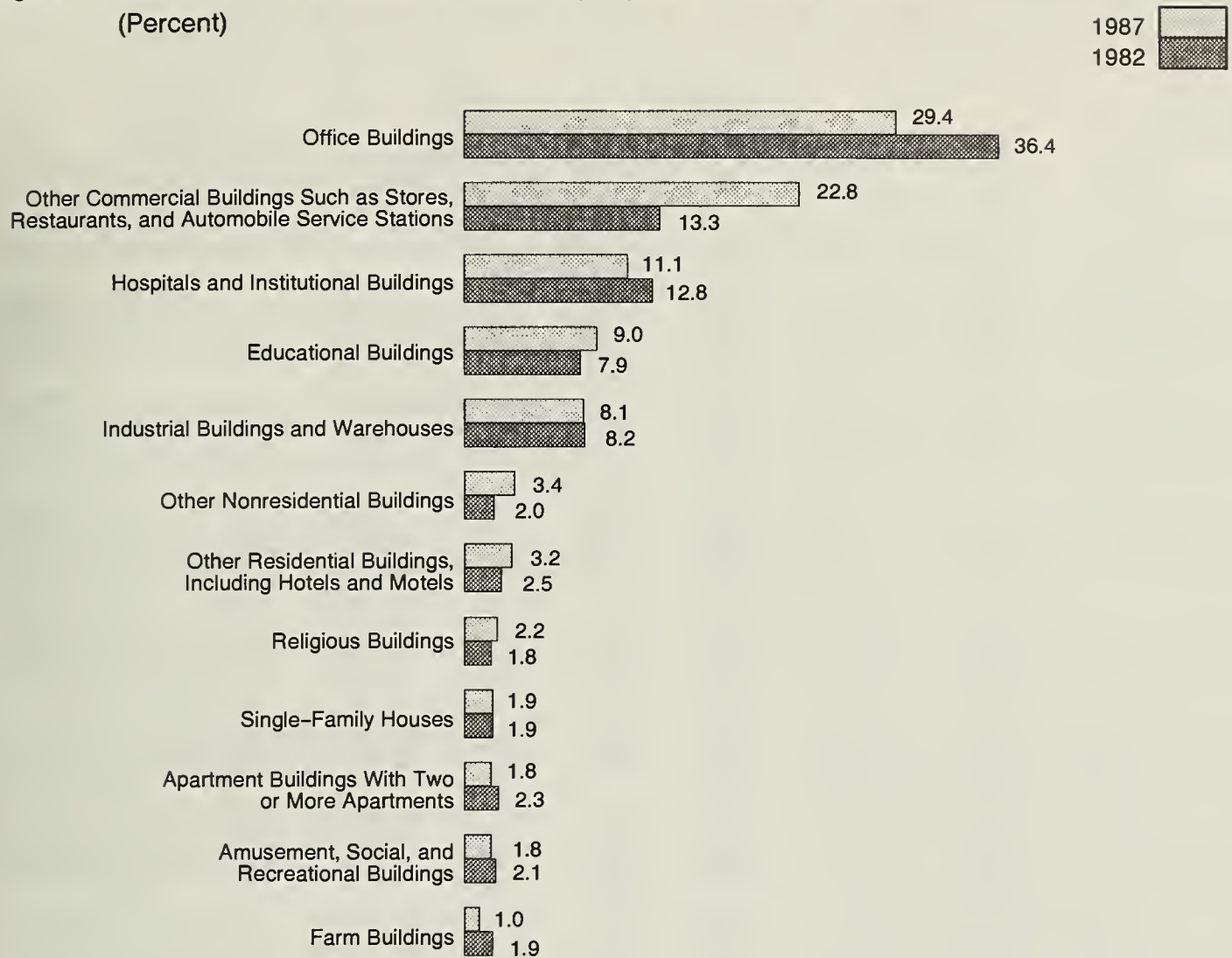
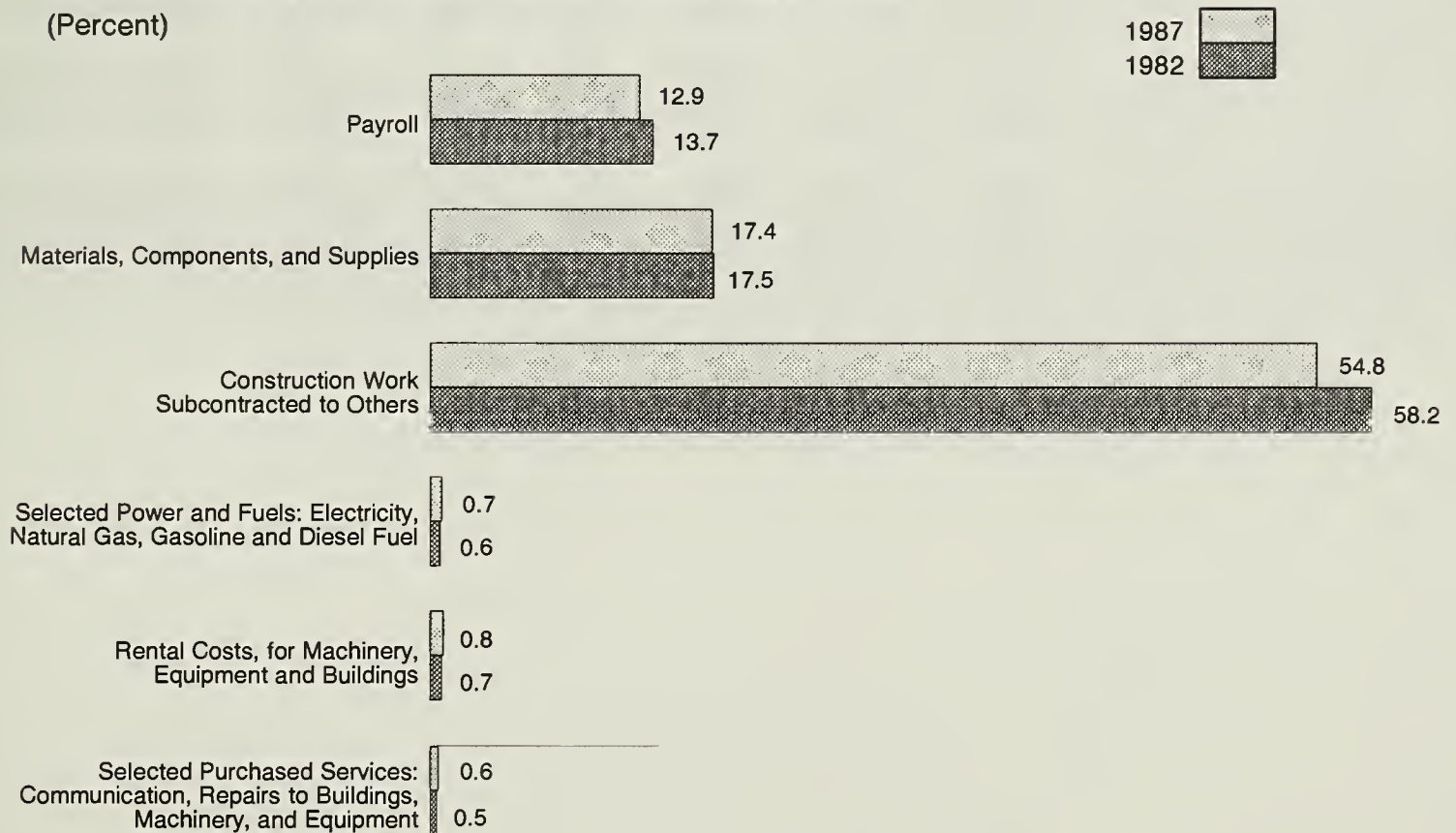


Figure 2. **Selected Costs Per Dollar Value of Business Done**  
(Percent)



**Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1987							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Value of construction work	Net value of construction work†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States .....	31 337	488 480	366 871	11 842 710	7 755 933	633 554	89 793 431	39 510 241
Alabama .....	496	13 075	10 299	255 910	166 575	17 344	2 225 696	893 998
Alaska .....	136	2 769	2 074	100 719	57 010	3 791	426 884	304 552
Arizona .....	546	6 977	4 847	175 879	111 630	8 043	1 642 403	642 637
Arkansas .....	318	4 633	3 635	78 353	54 046	6 382	571 098	305 741
California .....	3 651	49 251	36 212	1 450 497	916 551	60 163	11 875 924	4 324 116
Colorado .....	582	9 364	6 816	233 148	166 811	12 823	2 166 885	829 184
Connecticut .....	397	8 690	6 537	267 371	175 346	11 419	1 894 541	975 944
Delaware .....	52	1 130	835	25 537	16 805	1 534	179 836	71 040
District of Columbia .....	59	2 926	2 263	73 545	47 609	3 919	618 816	166 770
Florida .....	1 939	29 275	21 818	591 930	366 046	36 820	4 661 665	2 092 433
Georgia .....	746	17 151	12 683	380 182	228 534	22 910	3 286 314	1 421 898
Hawaii .....	166	2 825	2 073	79 906	51 053	3 421	516 841	280 089
Idaho .....	137	1 253	942	24 278	16 255	1 485	202 591	98 006
Illinois .....	1 158	21 890	16 871	579 901	411 677	29 891	4 172 725	1 841 370
Indiana .....	551	9 037	7 014	218 480	154 363	12 186	1 300 643	635 701
Iowa .....	423	4 792	3 579	104 748	72 616	6 826	719 968	332 939
Kansas .....	453	5 236	4 015	116 206	79 011	6 760	861 120	409 635
Kentucky .....	323	5 431	4 253	106 510	73 177	7 696	726 998	363 650
Louisiana .....	472	6 483	4 875	118 975	77 004	8 530	910 398	412 769
Maine .....	157	2 563	2 038	50 514	33 016	3 271	317 027	170 142
Maryland .....	568	16 726	12 765	412 752	254 786	19 996	3 345 732	1 341 475
Massachusetts .....	805	13 440	10 038	369 016	237 593	17 201	2 528 221	1 205 109
Michigan .....	1 006	10 838	8 048	274 410	185 170	14 328	2 216 361	914 336
Minnesota .....	531	7 912	6 025	198 580	142 708	10 254	1 681 795	593 771
Mississippi .....	281	4 306	3 404	73 677	53 012	5 763	532 056	268 496
Missouri .....	757	11 256	8 235	317 523	213 609	15 203	2 094 156	925 503
Montana .....	159	1 018	740	18 544	13 004	941	141 287	71 480
Nebraska .....	268	3 163	2 412	61 399	41 003	3 884	435 551	249 007
Nevada .....	186	2 087	1 553	47 859	33 132	1 998	416 718	170 926
New Hampshire .....	179	3 293	2 486	79 522	51 974	4 079	498 313	231 347
New Jersey .....	921	15 310	11 315	411 511	270 667	19 577	2 899 495	1 290 879
New Mexico .....	241	3 100	2 327	57 180	38 344	3 536	471 352	228 998
New York .....	1 957	30 219	22 273	856 734	533 678	39 148	6 007 129	2 817 043
North Carolina .....	634	13 173	10 132	252 033	166 147	18 479	2 026 515	1 054 692
North Dakota .....	120	1 045	796	19 762	13 664	1 478	121 942	68 422
Ohio .....	1 289	16 802	12 660	416 367	278 266	22 264	3 294 245	1 556 001
Oklahoma .....	323	4 452	3 390	87 884	58 040	5 106	640 077	290 596
Oregon .....	396	3 214	2 242	80 706	51 954	3 727	683 032	268 254
Pennsylvania .....	1 390	22 163	16 865	553 862	378 283	30 106	3 932 849	1 786 395
Rhode Island .....	131	1 920	1 456	54 593	37 198	2 594	448 428	181 430
South Carolina .....	390	7 113	5 525	134 798	90 138	9 763	882 236	461 755
South Dakota .....	148	1 211	962	21 902	15 532	1 777	140 492	85 500
Tennessee .....	603	13 554	10 484	280 707	180 650	18 003	2 253 954	1 054 408
Texas .....	2 215	34 889	25 684	757 859	481 195	44 135	6 107 616	2 632 233
Utah .....	340	3 152	2 285	70 862	44 686	3 825	636 672	268 900
Vermont .....	96	2 232	1 346	50 660	33 181	2 351	306 608	171 410
Virginia .....	806	14 466	11 156	318 853	205 718	20 362	2 245 655	972 516
Washington .....	986	11 049	8 361	279 459	196 794	13 749	2 041 106	953 793
West Virginia .....	195	1 957	1 540	36 662	28 027	2 382	176 259	115 444
Wisconsin .....	530	7 587	5 821	194 181	137 774	10 626	1 174 550	647 219
Wyoming .....	101	1 057	840	20 242	14 849	1 678	134 633	60 266

†In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.



1987—Con.						1982			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts¹	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
24 830 667	16 585 116	50 283 190	720 585	571 238	4 345 808	359 856	52 304 554	12 512 366	(W)	(W)	2	U.S.
450 271	459 356	1 331 698	13 705	22 126	106 440	8 213	929 748	171 836	2	3	6	AL
204 992	104 395	122 331	6 279	1 794	29 149	2 123	358 099	127 309	3	5	10	AK
465 505	283 672	999 766	10 931	7 477	54 003	4 585	807 915	209 459	3	3	16	AZ
170 131	157 802	265 357	6 174	4 084	38 981	2 788	327 487	107 266	5	4	12	AR
2 983 346	1 571 067	7 551 808	117 707	57 574	420 763	33 540	6 760 452	1 324 401	2	1	3	CA
546 277	314 139	1 337 701	11 730	7 695	80 225	9 420	1 693 334	420 423	3	4	9	CO
694 447	314 248	918 596	15 630	21 359	113 758	5 206	697 020	185 836	2	1	3	CT
45 675	30 519	108 796	1 107	1 190	8 024	674	98 753	22 270	6	4	12	DE
115 214	57 807	452 045	3 665	1 733	16 281	1 692	277 256	98 976	3	4	10	DC
1 218 976	954 471	2 569 231	35 289	25 543	179 722	20 683	2 501 439	600 529	2	2	7	FL
765 438	684 955	1 864 416	28 547	13 781	93 382	10 999	1 295 132	298 130	2	2	10	GA
188 830	93 672	236 752	4 675	3 508	31 147	2 060	348 506	93 189	5	3	11	HI
51 386	49 798	104 584	1 303	1 314	13 320	1 265	194 028	76 068	9	7	24	ID
1 257 118	635 431	2 331 355	26 880	26 683	252 775	12 706	1 868 686	517 785	3	2	9	IL
394 492	283 830	664 942	11 375	14 214	103 308	6 689	708 621	226 352	2	2	17	IN
187 575	157 906	387 029	3 927	7 291	69 643	4 966	535 071	153 354	4	4	9	IA
244 720	213 833	451 484	7 254	5 619	57 418	4 488	548 304	141 670	4	4	11	KS
204 885	178 610	363 348	7 286	7 330	39 512	3 656	367 549	108 510	3	4	8	KY
224 511	202 975	497 629	8 848	4 750	65 243	8 489	1 042 669	229 474	4	3	10	LA
91 723	81 054	146 884	3 310	4 266	28 251	1 180	109 276	30 998	5	4	17	ME
906 432	485 160	2 004 257	25 897	18 717	111 477	8 099	1 278 736	318 516	1	2	7	MD
767 358	462 956	1 323 112	22 302	21 769	103 787	8 388	1 546 249	326 817	2	2	10	MA
578 151	376 027	1 302 025	12 147	20 311	127 462	6 466	1 071 083	272 815	3	3	9	MI
316 380	322 811	1 088 023	10 652	11 162	77 674	7 096	1 085 905	367 660	3	3	9	MN
126 783	144 201	263 559	5 695	4 217	38 987	2 304	190 297	48 596	6	5	24	MS
677 353	417 405	1 168 653	10 469	11 542	130 789	9 337	1 278 858	288 269	3	2	9	MO
40 056	34 038	69 807	990	536	8 835	1 296	119 246	37 941	15	14	35	MT
131 741	127 371	186 544	2 587	3 179	46 966	3 524	316 224	92 858	5	5	14	NE
104 441	68 837	245 791	3 637	2 348	15 015	1 324	273 532	71 238	10	14	17	NV
141 497	98 442	266 966	5 793	4 535	32 587	1 786	182 685	47 776	3	3	8	NH
942 045	512 865	1 608 616	24 100	21 434	127 041	8 642	1 132 935	297 175	2	1	10	NJ
139 220	97 553	242 353	4 350	3 856	30 309	4 024	338 223	129 901	7	9	10	NM
1 989 955	1 015 485	3 190 086	49 365	37 560	246 745	18 474	3 064 162	790 666	2	1	7	NY
597 499	498 893	971 822	12 636	15 711	105 750	8 041	842 179	217 217	3	4	12	NC
33 644	36 433	53 519	887	1 733	19 149	1 617	162 900	44 387	9	7	23	ND
961 420	636 222	1 738 244	19 633	17 740	193 637	11 827	1 628 658	372 634	2	2	6	OH
150 301	143 125	349 480	5 273	3 159	33 110	7 156	893 096	252 851	4	5	18	OK
165 370	112 073	414 777	7 957	4 148	30 426	3 578	629 169	139 180	5	5	14	OR
1 177 028	711 790	2 146 453	27 257	27 658	182 372	12 956	1 843 063	498 764	2	2	8	PA
96 451	86 775	266 998	3 575	3 161	21 994	1 786	543 642	89 101	6	5	18	RI
248 366	227 360	420 480	7 893	6 787	51 072	4 317	373 758	109 030	3	3	10	SC
45 219	42 928	54 992	615	1 389	18 432	1 147	104 849	29 389	9	9	15	SD
584 658	486 777	1 199 546	18 277	13 279	92 828	7 869	1 172 918	220 789	2	2	11	TN
1 439 212	1 263 688	3 475 382	49 614	29 215	281 358	43 654	6 976 456	1 276 397	1	1	6	TX
175 794	108 638	367 771	9 308	3 868	37 724	2 664	448 775	110 969	5	5	16	UT
77 046	95 714	135 198	4 446	3 031	25 273	526	34 353	13 082	5	3	10	VT
565 368	427 155	1 273 139	20 727	17 590	126 531	7 291	886 046	234 491	2	2	6	VA
606 002	376 269	1 087 312	17 442	8 036	96 915	9 283	1 440 864	344 806	3	2	7	WA
72 440	47 133	60 815	1 216	2 087	14 646	1 604	127 872	49 672	9	7	32	WV
436 955	261 162	527 330	8 843	10 467	96 328	6 894	648 965	214 858	3	2	8	WI
30 947	30 268	74 367	1 357	1 657	19 219	1 451	199 498	60 665	8	7	18	WY

**Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and Earlier Census Years**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1987	1982	1977	1972
Number of establishments in business during year .....	31 337	22 112	18 467	25 658	1	1	1	2
Proprietors and working partners .....	4 784	4 682	7 481	13 027	4	3	3	3
All employees** .....	488 480	359 856	311 588	395 059	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Construction workers:								
March .....	342 442	262 170	224 057	292 522	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
May .....	361 771	277 805	251 907	322 614	1	(W)	(W)	1
August .....	392 270	294 283	278 415	364 165	1	(W)	(W)	1
November .....	371 002	269 370	262 203	338 932	1	(W)	(W)	1
Average .....	366 871	278 193	254 360	332 741	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Other employees:								
March .....	120 699	81 416	55 820	60 424	1	1	(W)	1
May .....	121 409	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
August .....	122 298	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
November .....	122 044	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Average .....	121 613	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March .....	143 939	105 788	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June .....	157 139	116 316	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September .....	170 470	133 289	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December .....	162 005	113 589	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked .....	633 554	468 984	(NA)	(NA)	1	(W)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees .....	11 842 710	7 260 046	4 274 933	3 991 172	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Payroll, construction workers .....	7 755 933	5 084 654	3 189 805	3 147 519	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Payroll, other employees .....	4 086 776	2 175 392	1 085 128	843 653	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
First quarter payroll, all employees .....	2 666 992	1 677 757	888 523	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits, all employees .....	2 680 400	1 348 806	863 668	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures .....	1 780 371	991 426	483 485	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures .....	900 029	357 379	380 183	(NA)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(NA)
Dollar value of business done .....	91 698 973	52 824 851	27 400 418	24 034 963	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> .....	89 793 431	52 304 554	27 137 768	23 789 051	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Value of construction work subcontracted in from others .....	3 024 631	1 101 307	422 085	372 407	2	2	2	3
Land receipts <sup>2</sup> .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts .....	1 905 541	520 297	262 649	245 912	1	1	2	2
Net value of construction work† .....	39 510 241	21 546 587	12 816 028	11 141 896	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Value added†† .....	24 830 667	12 512 366	7 112 256	6 500 530	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Selected costs .....	66 868 306	40 312 485	20 288 148	17 534 433	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Materials, components, and supplies <sup>3</sup> .....	15 984 990	9 221 961	5 716 533	4 887 278	1	(W)	(W)	1
Construction work subcontracted to others .....	50 283 190	30 757 966	14 321 740	12 647 155	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants .....	600 125	332 557	249 875	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Electricity .....	123 906	76 137	54 786	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Natural gas .....	34 593	19 329	26 461	(NA)	2	1	1	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel .....	404 289	213 704	126 433	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
On highway use .....	337 666	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Off highway use .....	66 622	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases .....	37 337	23 385	42 197	(NA)	2	1	1	(NA)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	720 585	382 584	186 287	(NA)	1	1	(W)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment .....	463 535	291 640	149 013	165 973	1	(W)	(W)	3
For buildings .....	257 050	90 943	37 274	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Selected purchased services .....	524 397	277 681	191 570	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Communication services .....	206 968	117 359	75 391	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Repairs to buildings and other structures .....	46 304	22 018	16 060	(NA)	2	1	3	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment .....	271 124	138 303	100 120	(NA)	1	1	1	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> .....	89 793 431	52 304 554	27 137 768	23 789 051	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Government owned .....	19 268 927	10 016 229	8 425 879	8 856 075	1	1	(W)	1
Federal .....	5 530 635	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
State and local .....	13 738 291	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Privately owned .....	70 524 504	42 288 325	18 711 890	14 932 976	1	(W)	(W)	1

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

<sup>2</sup>Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders, and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

<sup>3</sup>For 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.



**Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1987	1982	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
			1987	1982
<b>BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 021 836	3 891 141	2	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	571 238	474 605	2	1
New -----	444 253	390 782	2	1
Used -----	126 984	83 822	3	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	247 266	151 819	2	4
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 345 808	4 213 927	2	(W)
Depreciation charges during year -----	528 284	443 106	2	1
<b>Buildings and other Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 170 111	931 499	5	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	123 161	182 222	3	1
New buildings and other structures -----	83 138	160 388	4	1
Used buildings and other structures -----	40 023	21 833	7	4
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	62 029	33 924	4	3
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	1 231 243	1 079 732	4	1
Depreciation charges during year -----	105 626	74 620	7	1
<b>Machinery and Equipment</b>				
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	2 851 724	2 959 642	1	1
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	448 076	292 383	2	1
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	361 115	230 393	2	1
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	185 959	97 194	2	2
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	86 961	61 989	3	2
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	185 236	117 895	2	5
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	3 114 565	3 134 130	1	1
Depreciation charges during year -----	422 658	368 486	2	1

**Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1986**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number .....	31 337	1
Value of construction work .....	89 793 431	(W)
Establishments with inventories:		
Number .....	10 003	2
Value of construction work .....	30 188 046	1
Inventories <sup>1</sup> :		
End of 1987, materials and supplies .....	509 617	2
End of 1986, materials and supplies .....	377 113	3
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number .....	17 199	2
Value of construction work .....	45 128 461	1
Establishments not reporting:		
Number .....	4 135	3
Value of construction work .....	14 476 924	1

<sup>1</sup>Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

**Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
<b>1987</b>										
Number of establishments .....	31 337	12 713	7 462	5 537	3 795	1 204	469	114	31	11
All employees** .....	488 480	27 010	48 950	74 757	114 115	81 026	68 482	36 062	20 512	17 563
Payroll, all employees .....	11 842 710	477 850	937 516	1 628 175	2 815 808	2 076 900	1 895 465	1 012 235	576 524	422 235
Construction worker hours (thousands) .....	633 554	28 586	54 558	88 889	149 212	114 143	96 165	49 209	28 835	23 955
Dollar value of business done .....	91 698 973	4 139 112	6 334 341	10 996 629	19 929 443	16 005 963	16 535 307	9 819 952	4 918 898	3 019 326
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> .....	89 793 431	4 063 082	6 234 979	10 826 988	19 635 847	15 778 608	16 042 480	9 562 567	7 648 879	(D)
Net value of construction work <sup>†</sup> .....	39 510 241	2 253 044	3 378 776	5 588 461	9 033 494	6 743 646	6 044 803	3 490 022	2 977 994	(D)
Value added <sup>††</sup> .....	24 830 667	1 325 414	2 029 296	3 460 630	5 514 887	4 140 848	3 980 248	2 355 663	1 330 187	693 491
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels .....	16 585 116	1 003 659	1 448 841	2 297 472	3 812 202	2 830 152	2 557 382	1 391 744	895 575	348 086
Cost of construction work subcontracted to others .....	50 283 190	1 810 037	2 856 203	5 238 527	10 602 352	9 034 962	9 997 677	6 072 545	2 693 136	1 977 749
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings .....	720 585	39 511	64 976	90 502	155 843	122 797	126 335	77 597	25 382	17 640
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	571 238	46 358	71 944	97 859	142 722	86 650	60 479	24 309	13 573	27 342
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets .....	4 345 808	345 549	548 532	748 543	1 046 642	722 482	492 530	195 756	125 430	120 342
<b>1982</b>										
All employees** .....	359 856	20 541	32 697	51 389	80 471	55 047	52 327	34 619	20 081	12 683
Total construction receipts <sup>1</sup> .....	52 304 554	1 878 771	3 135 404	5 646 576	10 834 405	9 033 166	9 224 580	6 547 713	4 232 897	1 771 041
Value added <sup>††</sup> .....	12 512 366	557 577	1 010 968	1 708 134	2 880 216	2 167 868	1 821 244	1 296 054	1 070 303	(D)
<b>1987 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)</b>										
All employees** .....	(W)	2	2	2	1	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net value of construction work <sup>†</sup> .....	(W)	3	2	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land .....	2	7	7	4	3	3	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.



Table 6. Selected Statistics by Size Class of the Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with dollar value of business done									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1987											
Number of establishments -----	31 337	(S)	(S)	(S)	4 988	4 925	5 094	5 527	2 917	1 735	1 694
All employees** -----	488 480	(S)	(S)	(S)	16 350	25 181	40 327	70 505	67 811	64 950	195 743
Payroll, all employees -----	11 842 710	(S)	(S)	(S)	207 011	395 413	713 074	1 493 762	1 596 946	1 667 225	5 698 213
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	633 554	(S)	(S)	(S)	18 489	29 348	47 775	83 102	88 336	87 811	271 796
Dollar value of business done -----	91 698 973	(S)	(S)	(S)	849 780	1 788 368	3 607 849	8 755 748	10 215 028	12 053 339	54 208 211
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> -----	89 793 431	(S)	(S)	(S)	834 870	1 757 823	3 548 017	8 616 749	10 054 443	11 860 574	52 906 270
Net value of construction work† -----	39 510 241	(S)	(S)	(S)	624 270	1 211 759	2 225 372	4 882 530	5 167 030	5 636 505	19 599 763
Value added†† -----	24 830 667	(S)	(S)	(S)	383 580	718 665	1 334 214	2 943 736	3 219 900	3 361 380	12 763 382
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	16 585 116	(S)	(S)	(S)	255 599	523 639	950 990	2 077 793	2 107 715	2 467 889	8 138 322
Cost of construction work subcontracted to others -----	50 283 190	(S)	(S)	(S)	210 600	546 063	1 322 645	3 734 219	4 887 412	6 224 069	33 306 507
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings -----	720 585	(S)	(S)	(S)	11 052	27 713	40 470	85 615	86 389	95 753	370 369
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	571 238	(S)	(S)	(S)	16 231	26 599	59 781	91 397	97 826	78 553	197 180
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 345 808	(S)	(S)	(S)	123 639	220 250	358 317	681 726	794 360	586 798	1 547 260
1982											
All employees** -----	359 856	1 517	1 892	4 514	13 743	20 541	31 908	51 669	46 870	45 704	141 495
Total construction receipts <sup>1</sup> -----	52 304 554	17 164	42 938	137 451	648 167	1 264 287	2 438 234	5 166 385	5 677 444	6 696 202	30 216 279
Value added†† -----	12 512 366	5 957	15 959	51 696	247 039	457 822	806 547	1 644 771	1 673 661	1 752 178	5 856 734
1987 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	(W)	(S)	(S)	(S)	4	3	3	2	1	1	(W)
Net value of construction work† -----	(W)	(S)	(S)	(S)	3	3	3	2	1	1	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	2	(S)	(S)	(S)	9	8	7	5	4	2	1

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

**Table 7. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Value of construction work <sup>1</sup>				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			
	Total	New construction	Additions, alterations, or reconstruction <sup>2</sup>	Maintenance and repair				
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
<b>1987</b>								
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> .....	89 793 431	62 922 133	22 451 376	2 481 494	(W)	(W)	1	1
<b>Building construction</b> .....	85 968 429	61 633 448	21 936 784	2 398 198	(W)	(W)	1	1
Single-family houses .....	1 746 350	1 116 019	524 178	106 153	2	2	3	4
Single-family houses, detached .....	1 333 895	783 367	457 555	92 972	2	3	3	5
Single-family houses, attached .....	412 455	332 652	66 622	13 180	2	3	7	8
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments .....	1 586 133	1 209 403	324 999	51 730	1	1	3	5
Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels .....	2 890 685	2 461 153	390 895	38 635	1	1	2	7
Hotels and motels .....	1 907 398	1 675 907	216 442	15 048	1	1	3	8
Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels .....	983 286	785 246	174 453	23 586	1	1	4	10
Office buildings .....	26 438 662	19 154 579	6 676 427	607 655	(W)	(W)	1	3
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	20 503 267	14 569 596	5 205 611	728 060	1	1	1	2
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	7 243 757	5 411 855	1 531 673	300 228	1	1	1	2
Industrial buildings .....	5 062 087	3 613 717	1 198 173	250 196	1	1	1	2
Warehouses .....	2 181 669	1 798 137	333 500	50 032	1	1	2	5
Religious buildings .....	1 975 064	1 371 430	555 422	48 212	2	2	3	5
Educational buildings .....	8 048 930	5 381 754	2 509 590	157 585	1	1	2	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	9 935 109	6 857 235	2 918 446	159 428	1	1	1	4
Farm buildings .....	873 340	714 651	98 451	60 237	5	5	10	9
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings .....	1 646 644	1 329 776	295 263	21 603	1	1	3	12
Other nonresidential buildings .....	3 080 482	2 055 991	905 825	118 665	2	2	3	7
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	1 886 576	1 288 686	514 593	83 296	1	1	2	4
<b>Construction work, n.s.k.</b> .....	1 938 429	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
<b>1982</b>								
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> .....	52 304 554	38 062 403	12 060 126	2 182 024	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
<b>Building construction</b> .....	48 703 483	35 529 581	11 239 010	1 934 892	(W)	(W)	(W)	1
Single-family houses .....	1 018 725	643 471	284 814	90 440	1	1	2	2
Single-family houses, detached .....	658 023	356 284	223 396	78 343	2	2	2	3
Single-family houses, attached .....	360 702	287 187	61 417	12 097	2	2	5	6
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments .....	1 212 104	991 174	172 683	48 247	1	1	2	5
Other residential buildings, including hotels and motels .....	1 293 244	1 012 455	244 589	36 200	(W)	(W)	1	2
Hotels and motels .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other residential buildings, excluding hotels and motels .....	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Office buildings .....	19 043 904	14 831 889	3 597 577	614 438	(W)	(W)	1	1
Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations .....	6 944 201	4 826 454	1 733 246	384 501	1	1	1	2
Industrial buildings and warehouses .....	4 295 640	3 122 838	951 354	221 448	(W)	(W)	1	1
Industrial buildings .....	3 006 710	2 074 102	747 780	184 828	(W)	(W)	1	2
Warehouses .....	1 288 930	1 048 735	203 574	36 620	1	1	1	2
Religious buildings .....	942 320	647 660	247 420	47 239	2	2	3	7
Educational buildings .....	4 150 442	2 803 651	1 198 770	148 020	1	1	1	2
Hospitals and institutional buildings .....	6 673 269	4 370 361	2 154 886	148 021	(W)	(W)	1	2
Farm buildings .....	974 407	775 038	128 374	70 995	2	2	3	4
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings .....	1 102 118	808 127	247 526	46 464	1	1	2	4
Other nonresidential buildings .....	1 053 103	696 463	277 766	78 873	1	1	3	6
<b>Nonbuilding construction</b> .....	1 018 002	764 957	156 259	96 786	1	(W)	1	2
<b>Construction work, n.s.k.</b> .....	2 583 067	1 767 866	664 856	150 345	1	1	1	2

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

<sup>2</sup>In 1982, data for additions, alterations, or reconstruction were collected separately for SIC 1521, 1522, 1531, 1541, and 1542. For all other industries, data are included with "New construction."



**Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1987**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or value of construction work for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of the value of construction work by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work		Net value of construction work†	Value added††	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
All establishments -----	31 337	488 480	11 842 710	89 793 431	43 043 879	39 510 241	24 830 667	50 283 190	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments not specializing by type -----	8 484	193 575	4 731 713	36 100 644	(NA)	15 450 840	9 578 927	20 649 804	1	(W)	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	22 852	294 905	7 110 996	53 692 787	43 043 879	24 059 401	15 251 739	29 633 385	1	(W)	(W)
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	5 140	93 585	2 591 942	21 624 169	17 046 811	8 569 386	5 888 897	13 054 782	1	1	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	1 723	21 061	585 937	4 240 821	4 240 821	1 843 863	1 248 804	2 396 957	2	2	2
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	631	12 610	345 027	2 825 158	2 646 585	1 239 290	867 151	1 585 867	5	2	2
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	658	16 814	458 224	4 267 591	3 546 992	1 449 703	959 307	2 817 888	2	1	1
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	738	15 061	413 696	3 663 060	2 696 869	1 358 688	934 901	2 304 372	2	1	2
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	879	16 402	457 859	3 580 392	2 255 124	1 523 555	1 120 731	2 056 836	2	1	1
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	508	11 635	331 196	3 047 145	1 660 418	1 154 284	758 001	1 892 860	2	2	2
OTHER COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS SUCH AS STORES, RESTAURANTS, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	8 304	104 084	2 373 382	16 544 590	13 796 701	7 982 304	4 926 591	8 562 286	1	1	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	3 732	41 330	961 990	6 393 024	6 393 024	3 262 186	2 120 196	3 130 837	2	2	2
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	876	11 267	264 470	1 801 693	1 683 118	813 184	512 417	988 508	4	3	3
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	814	11 771	264 000	1 871 549	1 557 143	887 610	508 847	983 939	3	3	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	964	13 248	295 911	2 125 687	1 559 054	1 000 621	596 722	1 125 065	3	2	2
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	1 201	16 204	351 042	2 785 298	1 752 445	1 244 418	749 148	1 540 880	3	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	715	10 261	235 967	1 567 337	851 916	774 282	439 260	793 054	3	3	2
RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	650	5 352	107 420	667 589	508 784	328 650	216 260	338 939	6	5	6
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	160	1 164	26 833	181 240	181 240	78 654	73 313	102 585	10	11	10
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	67	592	9 241	60 345	55 755	36 122	18 249	24 222	20	15	11
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	127	680	12 249	70 934	57 864	41 663	25 368	29 271	15	19	25
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	53	687	11 637	59 084	43 484	38 710	19 880	20 373	20	15	18
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	143	1 267	25 532	143 135	89 011	68 069	38 590	75 066	12	12	14
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	98	960	21 926	152 850	81 427	65 430	40 858	87 420	13	9	10
EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 584	25 143	545 476	4 584 485	3 414 473	1 960 083	1 141 764	2 624 402	2	2	2
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	398	3 243	67 562	617 111	617 111	296 615	178 015	320 496	7	5	6
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	177	3 016	61 661	581 787	540 611	227 375	123 975	354 411	5	5	5
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	228	3 443	70 397	558 602	460 344	245 380	153 053	313 222	6	4	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	266	5 126	109 467	978 683	712 470	404 899	230 173	573 784	4	4	5
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	301	5 753	132 559	1 070 618	658 896	434 987	258 873	635 631	5	4	5
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	212	4 560	103 828	777 680	425 038	350 824	197 673	426 856	4	4	4
HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 332	27 429	685 444	4 887 633	3 644 966	2 238 923	1 401 890	2 648 710	2	2	1
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	375	5 291	141 973	903 473	903 473	398 026	233 119	505 447	4	5	5
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	204	2 503	57 422	407 272	379 051	224 651	165 667	182 621	8	11	5
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	110	2 928	68 346	556 432	454 526	311 440	208 738	244 991	4	3	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	177	4 057	116 962	928 932	682 495	417 560	278 623	511 371	4	3	3
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	259	7 479	166 511	1 026 423	646 200	448 050	274 263	578 372	2	2	2
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	206	5 169	134 229	1 065 099	579 219	439 193	241 476	625 906	3	3	2
FARM BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 314	7 904	113 190	738 055	646 326	616 117	292 291	121 937	5	6	11
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	542	3 252	41 653	307 291	307 291	260 047	121 901	47 244	10	10	16
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	207	1 646	23 065	144 300	134 715	123 294	54 238	21 005	12	18	40
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	212	1 044	15 217	100 226	82 265	81 692	45 981	18 534	12	12	24
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	135	752	13 034	81 521	59 652	65 572	27 064	15 948	13	11	5
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	92	706	10 889	57 917	36 585	47 328	24 781	10 588	17	18	34
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	124	502	9 329	46 798	25 816	38 181	18 323	8 616	10	8	8
OTHER NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 234	11 282	266 485	1 898 196	1 575 921	926 807	545 293	971 389	4	3	3
Establishments with —											
100 percent specialization -----	719	5 194	113 019	688 225	688 225	344 483	217 251	343 741	6	4	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	158	1 453	34 388	280 852	263 442	157 367	67 500	123 485	9	11	12
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	93	971	29 192	244 220	201 198	105 531	64 234	138 689	8	5	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	78	896	22 537	185 364	133 591	79 155	49 261	106 209	11	8	9
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	107	1 630	38 669	236 806	147 821	117 061	69 950	119 745	6	5	6
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	78	1 136	28 678	262 725	141 642	123 208	77 096	139 517	15	9	6

# Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers <sup>1</sup>	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>31 337</b>	<b>366 871</b>	<b>633 554</b>	<b>342 442</b>	<b>143 939</b>	<b>361 771</b>	<b>157 139</b>
Alabama .....	496	10 299	17 344	10 291	4 020	10 784	4 466
Alaska .....	136	2 074	3 791	1 971	878	2 160	945
Arizona .....	546	4 847	8 043	4 722	1 870	4 727	1 942
Arkansas .....	318	3 635	6 382	3 412	1 459	3 612	1 516
California .....	3 651	36 212	60 163	34 433	14 104	35 416	14 884
Colorado .....	582	6 816	12 823	6 176	2 961	6 603	3 066
Connecticut .....	397	6 537	11 419	6 232	2 676	6 218	2 657
Delaware .....	52	835	1 534	725	324	807	377
District of Columbia .....	59	2 263	3 919	2 525	1 060	2 479	1 040
Florida .....	1 939	21 818	36 820	20 766	8 494	21 183	9 007
Georgia .....	746	12 683	22 910	12 502	5 492	12 654	5 796
Hawaii .....	166	2 073	3 421	1 909	766	2 086	888
Idaho .....	137	942	1 485	768	280	850	329
Illinois .....	1 158	16 871	29 891	15 400	6 567	16 264	7 113
Indiana .....	551	7 014	12 186	6 302	2 660	6 945	3 012
Iowa .....	423	3 579	6 826	2 838	1 363	3 372	1 629
Kansas .....	453	4 015	6 760	3 723	1 453	4 070	1 733
Kentucky .....	323	4 253	7 696	3 922	1 682	4 282	1 954
Louisiana .....	472	4 875	8 530	4 826	2 098	5 042	2 162
Maine .....	157	2 038	3 271	1 822	747	2 010	822
Maryland .....	568	12 765	19 996	12 332	4 640	12 358	4 939
Massachusetts .....	805	10 038	17 201	8 854	3 701	9 758	4 187
Michigan .....	1 006	8 048	14 328	6 992	3 077	7 962	3 614
Minnesota .....	531	6 025	10 254	4 950	2 126	5 782	2 456
Mississippi .....	281	3 404	5 763	3 110	1 253	3 444	1 502
Missouri .....	757	8 235	15 203	7 702	3 512	8 293	3 935
Montana .....	159	740	941	698	220	668	222
Nebraska .....	268	2 412	3 884	2 026	802	2 503	1 018
Nevada .....	186	1 553	1 998	1 614	487	1 559	476
New Hampshire .....	179	2 486	4 079	2 418	998	2 435	987
New Jersey .....	921	11 315	19 577	10 491	4 430	11 538	4 971
New Mexico .....	241	2 327	3 536	2 231	826	2 228	949
New York .....	1 957	22 273	39 148	20 054	8 672	21 736	9 610
North Carolina .....	634	10 132	18 479	9 970	4 363	10 152	4 640
North Dakota .....	120	796	1 478	570	249	809	355
Ohio .....	1 289	12 660	22 264	11 204	4 851	12 139	5 370
Oklahoma .....	323	3 390	5 106	3 312	1 153	3 524	1 389
Oregon .....	396	2 242	3 727	2 041	840	2 219	906
Pennsylvania .....	1 390	16 865	30 106	15 344	6 606	16 731	7 555
Rhode Island .....	131	1 456	2 594	1 282	556	1 489	645
South Carolina .....	390	5 525	9 763	5 299	2 282	5 555	2 503
South Dakota .....	148	962	1 777	836	384	995	466
Tennessee .....	603	10 484	18 003	9 847	4 124	10 616	4 522
Texas .....	2 215	25 684	44 135	25 375	10 623	25 422	11 054
Utah .....	340	2 285	3 825	2 172	833	2 111	914
Vermont .....	96	1 346	2 351	1 347	601	1 389	608
Virginia .....	806	11 156	20 362	10 904	4 941	10 789	4 957
Washington .....	986	8 361	13 749	7 495	3 026	7 797	3 309
West Virginia .....	195	1 540	2 382	1 367	506	1 546	608
Wisconsin .....	530	5 821	10 626	4 669	1 983	5 734	2 643
Wyoming .....	101	840	1 678	646	292	903	467

<sup>1</sup>Construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.



Payroll by State: 1987

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
392 270	170 470	371 002	162 005	(W)	1	(W)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
10 385	4 581	9 738	4 275	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	AL
2 293	1 083	1 872	883	3	5	3	4	3	3	4	8	4	7	AK
5 207	2 183	4 730	2 047	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	AZ
4 082	1 736	3 434	1 671	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	AR
37 888	15 772	37 111	15 401	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	CA
7 329	3 409	7 156	3 386	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	CO
7 020	3 061	6 678	3 023	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	CT
927	410	882	421	6	10	5	9	6	10	6	10	7	10	DE
2 199	945	1 848	872	3	4	2	4	2	4	3	5	3	4	DC
22 556	9 640	22 768	9 677	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	4	FL
13 414	6 045	12 163	5 576	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	GA
2 178	893	2 117	873	5	6	4	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	HI
1 112	466	1 039	410	9	12	8	10	8	11	11	15	11	15	ID
19 187	8 552	16 632	7 658	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	IL
7 495	3 325	7 313	3 187	2	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4	IN
4 097	1 920	4 009	1 913	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	4	5	IA
4 306	1 878	3 961	1 695	4	5	5	6	4	5	4	6	4	6	KS
4 414	2 093	4 395	1 966	3	5	3	5	3	5	4	6	4	6	KY
4 895	2 135	4 739	2 133	4	5	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	LA
2 259	886	2 063	816	5	9	6	9	5	9	4	8	4	9	ME
13 271	5 307	13 097	5 108	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	MD
10 614	4 579	10 927	4 731	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	MA
9 002	4 014	8 235	3 622	3	4	4	6	4	6	3	4	3	4	MI
6 813	2 916	6 553	2 754	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	MN
3 634	1 514	3 429	1 492	6	7	4	6	6	8	6	8	7	9	MS
8 886	4 028	8 061	3 726	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	MO
853	260	740	237	14	14	15	12	17	18	14	15	16	15	MT
2 594	1 036	2 525	1 027	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	7	5	7	NE
1 627	556	1 414	477	11	12	14	16	13	12	11	12	11	13	NV
2 619	1 092	2 470	1 001	3	4	3	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	NH
11 831	5 181	11 402	4 994	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	2	3	NJ
2 617	978	2 235	781	7	9	6	9	8	10	7	10	8	9	NM
24 144	10 614	23 159	10 251	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	NY
10 413	4 795	9 993	4 680	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	NC
990	473	817	400	9	13	9	13	8	12	10	14	10	14	ND
13 936	6 106	13 363	5 937	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	OH
3 568	1 343	3 155	1 219	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	6	OK
2 365	1 033	2 343	947	6	7	5	7	6	8	7	9	6	7	OR
18 313	8 311	17 073	7 633	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	PA
1 589	734	1 465	658	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	10	7	10	RI
5 752	2 493	5 495	2 483	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	SC
1 075	493	944	433	10	13	10	12	10	12	10	14	10	14	SD
11 260	4 858	10 212	4 497	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	TN
27 088	11 642	24 849	10 814	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	TX
2 554	1 093	2 302	984	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	7	5	6	UT
1 414	621	1 236	519	6	8	5	8	5	7	7	9	7	9	VT
11 586	5 299	11 345	5 163	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	VA
9 107	3 821	9 045	3 592	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	WA
1 797	658	1 448	608	9	13	8	12	10	14	11	12	9	14	WV
6 674	3 054	6 206	2 944	4	5	4	4	4	6	4	5	3	6	WI
1 016	531	796	386	7	9	8	9	8	10	8	10	8	9	WY

**Table 10. Value of Construction Work for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1987					1982 construction receipts for work done in this State <sup>1</sup>	Percent change 1987 (col A) to 1982 (col F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Value of construction work done in this State <sup>1</sup>	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Value of construction work	Number	Value of construction work					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	89 793 432	30 967	76 097 796	10 208	13 695 635	52 304 554	71.7	(W)	(W)	1
Alabama -----	1 504 332	477	1 279 780	219	224 551	702 635	114.1	3	3	4
Alaska -----	504 518	131	417 276	29	87 241	561 857	-10.2	4	5	(W)
Arizona -----	1 733 576	538	1 474 731	182	258 845	778 692	122.6	2	3	2
Arkansas -----	583 784	315	421 924	126	161 860	349 202	67.2	3	4	2
California -----	12 380 181	3 620	11 231 210	246	1 148 971	6 861 618	80.4	1	1	(W)
Colorado -----	1 586 514	574	1 333 740	147	252 773	1 578 182	.5	4	5	2
Connecticut -----	1 713 590	393	1 538 124	218	175 465	820 048	109.0	1	1	5
Delaware -----	206 762	52	155 933	165	50 829	200 869	2.9	3	3	7
District of Columbia -----	1 066 791	50	417 979	290	648 812	653 917	63.1	1	3	1
Florida -----	5 411 566	1 905	4 350 223	361	1 061 342	3 113 792	73.8	1	2	1
Georgia -----	3 056 741	727	2 431 716	444	625 024	1 069 829	185.7	1	2	2
Hawaii -----	576 605	166	515 094	30	61 510	393 498	46.5	3	3	5
Idaho -----	264 603	134	172 682	148	91 920	229 920	15.1	4	7	1
Illinois -----	4 251 654	1 155	3 840 747	371	410 906	1 794 618	136.9	1	1	2
Indiana -----	1 128 202	548	1 011 154	230	117 048	794 907	41.9	2	2	6
Iowa -----	585 377	421	489 701	157	95 676	543 654	7.7	3	3	3
Kansas -----	863 865	449	624 270	217	239 594	388 088	122.6	3	4	7
Kentucky -----	873 566	318	642 593	290	230 972	499 804	74.8	3	4	3
Louisiana -----	988 439	465	827 628	172	160 810	1 248 398	-20.8	3	3	1
Maine -----	404 649	157	287 555	98	117 094	155 502	160.2	3	4	7
Maryland -----	2 531 411	561	2 111 340	358	420 071	795 455	218.2	2	2	2
Massachusetts -----	2 801 696	803	2 357 486	221	444 209	1 609 177	74.1	1	1	1
Michigan -----	2 333 932	1 001	2 097 788	190	236 143	937 864	148.9	3	3	1
Minnesota -----	1 566 101	530	1 226 885	136	339 215	784 529	99.6	2	2	1
Mississippi -----	491 615	277	421 154	139	70 460	229 988	113.8	4	4	5
Missouri -----	1 902 880	751	1 637 294	252	265 586	929 138	104.8	2	2	4
Montana -----	156 781	156	133 831	30	22 949	141 721	10.6	10	12	8
Nebraska -----	502 086	267	388 175	72	113 911	331 194	51.6	3	4	1
Nevada -----	541 908	178	398 758	119	143 150	452 187	19.8	10	13	7
New Hampshire -----	514 845	175	409 017	163	105 827	167 331	207.7	2	3	2
New Jersey -----	3 110 290	911	2 506 979	427	603 311	1 350 004	130.4	1	1	4
New Mexico -----	539 415	239	441 211	117	98 204	420 963	28.1	6	8	5
New York -----	5 886 804	1 938	5 393 922	309	492 881	2 880 667	104.4	1	1	1
North Carolina -----	2 218 036	629	1 762 857	293	455 178	882 757	151.3	2	3	1
North Dakota -----	150 516	119	101 139	71	49 376	158 902	-5.3	10	6	28
Ohio -----	3 167 271	1 286	2 942 587	361	224 684	1 471 351	115.3	2	2	4
Oklahoma -----	697 215	315	564 684	189	132 531	973 739	-28.4	4	4	5
Oregon -----	711 557	390	591 405	97	120 152	562 065	26.6	4	4	3
Pennsylvania -----	3 601 648	1 382	3 244 160	299	357 488	1 778 586	102.5	1	2	2
Rhode Island -----	302 036	129	238 855	91	63 180	144 528	109.0	4	5	9
South Carolina -----	990 938	383	772 619	227	218 318	521 856	89.9	2	3	2
South Dakota -----	170 296	147	133 460	107	36 836	114 473	48.8	7	8	15
Tennessee -----	1 981 291	589	1 742 429	274	238 862	852 285	132.5	2	2	3
Texas -----	6 035 367	2 183	5 405 368	344	629 999	7 169 596	-15.8	1	1	1
Utah -----	492 322	328	460 567	33	31 755	366 287	34.4	5	5	4
Vermont -----	169 655	96	151 108	69	18 546	70 977	139.0	6	6	31
Virginia -----	3 012 181	798	2 052 391	478	959 790	1 044 944	188.3	1	2	1
Washington -----	2 054 008	973	1 744 853	189	309 154	1 305 381	57.3	2	2	1
West Virginia -----	244 756	189	160 688	151	84 068	251 925	-2.8	7	10	3
Wisconsin -----	1 091 804	528	926 898	174	164 906	604 922	80.5	2	3	7
Wyoming -----	137 432	100	113 801	63	23 630	260 708	-47.3	5	6	11

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.



**Table 11. Dollar Value of Business Done for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1987 and 1982**

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	Dollar value of business done <sup>1</sup>		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1987	1982	1987	1982
<b>All kinds of business</b> .....	<b>91 698 973</b>	<b>52 824 851</b>	<b>(W)</b>	<b>(W)</b>
General building contractor .....	85 540 047	45 322 939	(W)	(W)
Operative builder .....	220 173	193 968	6	2
Highway and street construction.....	163 713	222 680	3	2
Heavy construction.....	894 886	519 368	1	1
Other construction activities.....	1 571 069	(S)	3	(S)
Real estate agents and managers .....	133 407	73 373	2	1
Sale of land .....	107 663	33 786	4	2
Investment builder .....	187 438	127 136	4	2
Other activities .....	1 503 942	(S)	2	(S)
Kind of business activity, n.s.k. ....	1 376 635	(S)	2	(S)

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.

**Table 12. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll: 1987 and 1982**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1987
	1987	1982	
<b>AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>			
Number of employees**-----	15.6	16.3	1
Number of construction workers-----	11.7	12.6	1
Number of all other employees-----	3.9	(NA)	1
Payroll, all employees----- \$1,000--	377.9	328.3	1
Payroll, construction workers----- do--	247.5	229.9	1
Payroll, other employees----- do--	130.4	98.4	1
Dollar value of business done----- do--	2 926.2	2 389.0	1
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> ----- do--	2 865.4	2 365.4	1
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels----- do--	529.3	432.1	1
Construction work subcontracted to others----- do--	1 604.6	1 391.0	1
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings----- do--	23.0	17.3	1
Capital expenditures, other than land----- do--	18.2	21.5	2
Gross book value of depreciable assets----- do--	138.7	190.6	2
<b>AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, all employees----- do--	24.2	20.2	(W)
Dollar value of business done----- do--	187.7	146.8	(W)
Value added††----- do--	50.8	34.8	(W)
<b>AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER</b>			
Payroll, construction workers----- do--	21.1	18.3	(W)
Value of construction work <sup>1</sup> ----- do--	244.8	188.0	(W)
Construction worker hours-----	1 726.9	1 685.8	(W)
<b>AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE</b>			
Payroll, other employees----- \$1,000--	33.6	(NA)	(W)
<b>AVERAGE PER DOLLAR VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK<sup>1</sup></b>			
Payroll, all employees-----	.132	.139	(W)
Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels-----	.185	.183	(W)
Cost of construction work subcontracted to others-----	.560	.588	(W)
Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings-----	.008	.007	

<sup>1</sup>In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected. In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year.



**Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1987**

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker	Value of construction work per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of value of construction work			
					Payroll, all employees	Cost of materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental cost for machinery, equipment, and buildings
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>15.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>1 726.9</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>.132</b>	<b>.185</b>	<b>.560</b>	<b>.008</b>
Alabama .....	26.4	19.6	1 684.0	216.1	.115	.206	.598	.006
Alaska .....	20.4	36.4	1 827.9	205.8	.236	.245	.287	.015
Arizona .....	12.8	25.2	1 659.4	338.8	.107	.173	.609	.007
Arkansas .....	14.6	16.9	1 755.7	157.1	.137	.276	.465	.011
California .....	13.5	29.5	1 661.4	328.0	.122	.132	.636	.010
Colorado .....	16.1	24.9	1 881.3	317.9	.108	.145	.617	.005
Connecticut .....	21.9	30.8	1 746.8	289.8	.141	.166	.485	.008
Delaware .....	21.7	22.6	1 837.1	215.4	.142	.170	.605	.006
District of Columbia .....	49.6	25.1	1 731.8	273.4	.119	.093	.730	.006
Florida .....	15.1	20.2	1 687.6	213.7	.127	.205	.551	.008
Georgia .....	23.0	22.2	1 806.4	259.1	.116	.208	.567	.009
Hawaii .....	17.0	28.3	1 650.3	249.3	.155	.181	.458	.009
Idaho .....	9.1	19.4	1 576.4	215.1	.120	.246	.516	.006
Illinois .....	18.9	26.5	1 771.7	247.3	.139	.152	.559	.006
Indiana .....	16.4	24.2	1 737.4	185.4	.168	.218	.511	.009
Iowa .....	11.3	21.9	1 907.2	201.2	.145	.219	.538	.005
Kansas .....	11.6	22.2	1 683.7	214.5	.135	.248	.524	.008
Kentucky .....	16.8	19.6	1 809.5	170.9	.147	.246	.500	.010
Louisiana .....	13.7	18.4	1 749.7	186.7	.131	.223	.547	.010
Maine .....	16.3	19.7	1 605.0	155.6	.159	.256	.463	.010
Maryland .....	29.4	24.7	1 566.5	262.1	.123	.145	.599	.008
Massachusetts .....	16.7	27.5	1 713.6	251.9	.146	.183	.523	.009
Michigan .....	10.8	25.3	1 780.3	275.4	.124	.170	.587	.005
Minnesota .....	14.9	25.1	1 701.9	279.1	.118	.192	.647	.008
Mississippi .....	15.3	17.1	1 693.0	156.3	.138	.271	.495	.011
Missouri .....	14.9	28.2	1 846.1	254.3	.152	.199	.558	.005
Montana .....	6.4	18.2	1 271.6	190.9	.131	.241	.494	.007
Nebraska .....	11.8	19.4	1 610.3	180.6	.141	.292	.428	.006
Nevada .....	11.2	22.9	1 286.5	268.3	.115	.165	.590	.009
New Hampshire .....	18.4	24.1	1 640.8	200.4	.160	.198	.536	.012
New Jersey .....	16.6	26.9	1 730.2	256.3	.142	.177	.555	.008
New Mexico .....	12.9	18.4	1 519.6	202.6	.121	.207	.514	.009
New York .....	15.4	28.4	1 757.6	269.7	.143	.169	.531	.008
North Carolina .....	20.8	19.1	1 823.8	200.0	.124	.246	.480	.006
North Dakota .....	8.7	18.9	1 856.8	153.2	.162	.299	.439	.007
Ohio .....	13.0	24.8	1 758.6	260.2	.126	.193	.528	.006
Oklahoma .....	13.8	19.7	1 506.2	188.8	.137	.224	.546	.008
Oregon .....	8.1	25.1	1 662.4	304.7	.118	.164	.607	.012
Pennsylvania .....	15.9	25.0	1 785.1	233.2	.141	.181	.546	.007
Rhode Island .....	14.7	28.4	1 781.6	308.0	.122	.194	.595	.008
South Carolina .....	18.2	19.0	1 767.1	159.7	.153	.258	.477	.009
South Dakota .....	8.2	18.1	1 847.2	146.0	.156	.306	.391	.004
Tennessee .....	22.5	20.7	1 717.2	215.0	.125	.216	.532	.008
Texas .....	15.8	21.7	1 718.4	237.8	.124	.207	.569	.008
Utah .....	9.3	22.5	1 674.0	278.6	.111	.171	.578	.015
Vermont .....	23.3	22.7	1 746.7	227.8	.165	.312	.441	.015
Virginia .....	17.9	22.0	1 825.2	201.3	.142	.190	.567	.009
Washington .....	11.2	25.3	1 644.4	244.1	.137	.184	.533	.009
West Virginia .....	10.0	18.7	1 546.8	114.5	.208	.267	.345	.007
Wisconsin .....	14.3	25.6	1 825.5	201.8	.165	.222	.449	.008
Wyoming .....	10.5	19.2	1 997.6	160.3	.150	.225	.552	.010





# APPENDIX A.

## Explanation of Terms

**Construction**—Is composed of three broad categories:

1. **New construction**—Includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators, and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
2. **Additions, alterations or reconstruction**—Includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. Generally, this type of activity is considered a capital investment in the property.
3. **Maintenance and repair**—Includes construction done for the purpose of upkeep of property rather than additional investment in the property.

Examples of the general distinction between maintenance and repair and reconstruction are provided here: roof repairs, including the replacement of shingles, gutters, etc., are classified under maintenance and repairs. A complete reroofing, however, is classified as reconstruction.

**Number of establishments in business during year**—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

**Proprietors and working partners**—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

**All employees**—Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

**Construction workers**—Includes all workers up through the working foreman level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment

operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

**Other employees**—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

**Construction worker hours**—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1987.

**Payroll**—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1987 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

**Employer costs for fringe benefits (supplemental labor costs)**—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1987 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

**Legally required contributions**—Include Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

**Voluntary payments**—Include life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

**Value of construction work done**—Includes all value of construction work done during 1987 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, subcontractors, and land development and improvement work. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.



Builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1987 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators, etc., were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

**Land receipts**—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in the value of construction work done.)

**Other business receipts**—Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

**Net value of construction work**—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

**Value added**—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

**Selected costs**—Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1987 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges should represent only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems; etc., which are not an integral part of a structure
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Costs for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all costs during 1987 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- The costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies, provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such costs are reported under a separate category, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

**Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings**—Includes all costs during 1987 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It



excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

**Selected purchased services**—Includes all costs during 1987 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies, or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures".

**Assets and depreciation**—Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and, (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987.

**Capital expenditures**—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1987 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1987.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

**Inventories**—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to report work in progress and finished units not sold for buildings and other structures built for sale.

Inventories of multi-establishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

**Ownership of construction projects**—This item shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project, that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal, and State and local governments.

**Value of construction work subcontracted in from others**—Includes the value of construction work during 1987 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

**Types of construction**—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1987. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose, i.e, office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (include townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units (excluding attached single-family houses and townhouses described above).
- **Hotels and motels**—Includes hotels, motels, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations.



- **Other residential buildings**—Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses homes, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more.
- **Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are not included in this category, but under nonbuilding construction.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, prisons, civic centers, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

#### Nonbuilding construction:

- **Highways, streets and related work, such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, etc.**—Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Recreational facilities**—Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- **Bridges and elevated highways**—Includes viaducts and overpasses; roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railroad tunnels.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, and flood control projects.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants, and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers, and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.



- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.





## APPENDIX B.

### Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
<b>15</b>	<b>BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.</b>
<b>152</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	<b>174</b>	<b>Masonry, Stone Work Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>153</b>	<b>Operative Builders</b>	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>154</b>	<b>General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings</b>	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	<b>175</b>	<b>Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>16</b>	<b>HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS</b>	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
<b>161</b>	<b>Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>162</b>	<b>Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors</b>
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Powerline Construction	<b>178</b>	<b>Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors</b>
1629	Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
<b>17</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors</b>
<b>171</b>	<b>Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors</b>	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
<b>172</b>	<b>Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors</b>	1794	Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		<b>6552</b>	<b>LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES</b>





# **APPENDIX C.**

## **Geographic Divisions and States**

### **NEW ENGLAND STATES**

Connecticut  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
New Hampshire  
Rhode Island  
Vermont

### **MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES**

New Jersey  
New York  
Pennsylvania

### **EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Illinois  
Indiana  
Michigan  
Ohio  
Wisconsin

### **WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES**

Iowa  
Kansas  
Minnesota  
Missouri  
Nebraska  
North Dakota  
South Dakota

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES**

Delaware  
District of Columbia  
Florida  
Georgia  
Maryland

### **SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.**

North Carolina  
South Carolina  
Virginia  
West Virginia

### **EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee

### **WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES**

Arkansas  
Louisiana  
Oklahoma  
Texas

### **MOUNTAIN STATES**

Arizona  
Colorado  
Idaho  
Montana  
Nevada  
New Mexico  
Utah  
Wyoming

### **PACIFIC STATES**

Alaska  
California  
Hawaii  
Oregon  
Washington



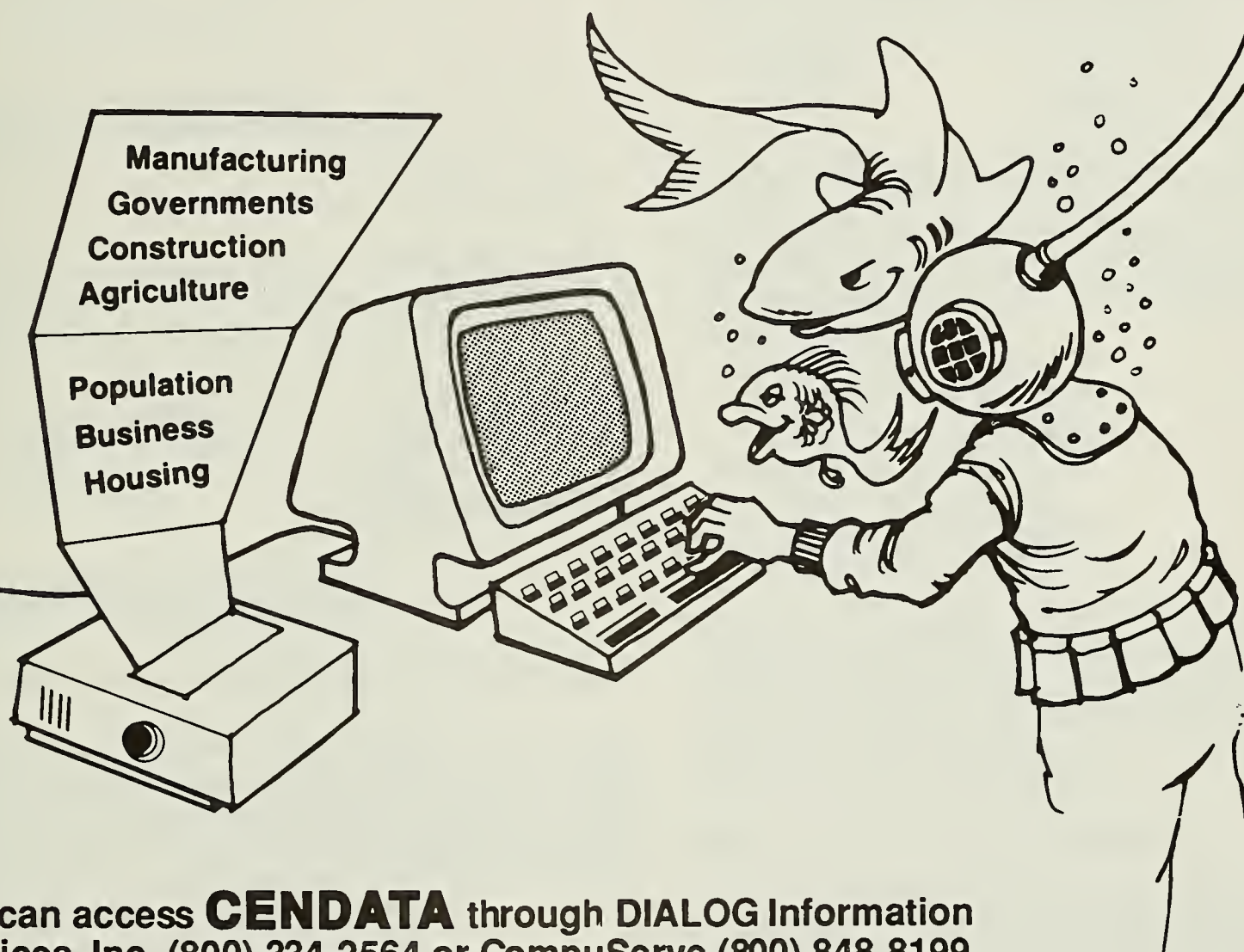


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# PUBLICATION PROGRAM

## 1987 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)
- Land developers and subdividers

Data products in the Census of Construction Industries are issued in 4 publication series and in 3 other media:

- Printed reports [P]
- CD-ROM [C]
- Computer tape [T]
- Highlights online [+]

### Preliminary Industry Series (CC87-I-1(P) through CC87-I-28(P))

(Available November 1988 through May 1989) [P]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1987 include:

- Number of establishments
- Number of employees
- Payroll
- Hours worked
- Value of construction work done, by type of structure
- Selected operating costs

### Final Industry Series (CC87-I-1 through CC87-I-28)

(Available June 1989 through November 1989) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Inventories
- Industry profiles
- Assets
- Depreciation
- And much more

## Geographic Area Series (CC87-A-1 through CC87-A-10)

(Available January 1990 through March 1990) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a United States summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan statistical areas.

## Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC87-S-1)

(Available May 1990) [P]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

## OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

The Census of Construction Industries is part of the 1987 Economic Censuses. These are conducted at five-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consist of seven separate censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction

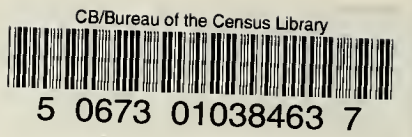
...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the Census of Outlying Areas, including separate economic censuses of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments are conducted separately.

## HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-(301)-763-4100.

CC87-I-5

General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings,  
Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses



1987 Census of Con:

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